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ENEMY CASUALTIES TOP 72,000 ON OKINAWA ISLE

Material Losses Also Heavy; Special Attack Units Sink Two More Warships

After inflicting heavy casualties on the American invaders, of whom 72,000 have been killed or wounded since the enemy first landed, the Imperial Japanese Forces in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island, withdrawing from their positions on the Naha-Shuri line at the end of May, have adjusted their firing lines at Koroku and the area south of Shimajiri. Though the war situation on the island is now confronting an important phase, the Imperial Forces are relentlessly counterattacking numerically superior enemy troops at every point in the Koroku and Shimajiri areas, determined to hold the airfield at Koroku.

Meanwhile, the offensive from the air by our Special Attack Corps is being continued against the American warcraft around the Okinawas day after day. On June 10, our Special Attack Air Units sallied forth against a fleet of enemy surface craft, and all the planes of these units dashed into their targets. Up to noon the same day it became known that one enemy cruiser or destroyer and one warship of an unidentified category were sunk.

In a little more than two months since the enemy's landing on the main Okinawa Island on April 1, up to June 6, the Japanese Forces have accounted for more than 72,000 enemy troops killed or wounded, besides blowing up 663 tanks, 255 automobiles and armoured cars, 218 guns, 170 bivouacs, and over 60 ammunition dumps.

Navy Forces Active

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 11.—With each successive day the fight in the Okinawa area gains in intensity. On the two days of June 2 and June 3, the Yamazaki Unit of the Navy Forces attacked the enemy in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island. In the grim combat, the unit killed or wounded 150 enemy soldiers.

Japanese Landing Described

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Revealing the extreme dismay and astonishment of the American forces guarding the Central Airfield on the main Okinawa Island when the Japanese Air-Borne Unit led by Captain Okuyama suddenly landed at the air base on the night of May 24, information from New York said as follows:

"It was a beautiful moonlit night. Suddenly the anti-aircraft guns in the vicinity of the airfield in the western sector of the main Okinawa Island began to roar. Evidently, Japanese planes had started a night raid. Quite unexpectedly, the American marines, the members of the air force and the ground crew saw Japanese double-engined bombers gliding toward the runway. Later it became known that the Giretsu Unit of the Japanese Army Special Attack Corps had made its debut by attacking the American airdrome.

"As soon as the bombers had landed, some Japanese soldiers hopped out of the machines and rallied round their commander. Then the Japanese rushed toward the American fighter and bomber planes parked on the ground. The American ground crews and others took up arms to counterattack the Japanese. The combat continued for two hours. During that time, the Japanese set aflame several American aircraft."

Hopkins Fails to See De Gaulle

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 11.—President Truman's special envoy to Moscow, Harry Hopkins left Paris for Washington today without seeing President, General Charles de Gaulle, according to a Paris report. The same dispatch added that De Gaulle in a speech yesterday said that France's position would not always be difficult as at present. "Above everything," he said, "it must not be an easy government to humiliate."

P-51's Raid Keihin Area

Guided by two B-29 bombers, 60 odd P-51 fighters from a southern base, after advancing northward over the area east of Izu Peninsula, principally raided the southwestern part of the Keihin district between 11:35 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. on May 11 when they carried out strafing attacks against Japanese airfields in that area before fleeing via Suruga Bay.

Practically no damage was caused, except small fires started at Tachikawa and Atsuki.

Tito's Forces Begin Their Withdrawal From Port of Trieste

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 11.—Yugoslav troops are moving out of the port of Trieste and are dismantling their military installations, according to a report from Rome.

Tito's Forces Withdrawing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Indications are seen that Marshal Tito's forces are beginning to withdraw from Trieste, says a Reuter dispatch from Trieste. Although there is no large-scale movement, loading is proceeding and Yugoslav units are packing up in preparation for departure.

BIG CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY ENEMY IN EUROPE WAR

Over 755,000 Sustained by U.S., Britain, Canada, De Gaullists and Poland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Casualties sustained by the European invasion forces since the Normandy landing up to the close of the European War were announced as follows by the Headquarters of the Allied forces on June 6, the first anniversary of the landing on Normandy:

British and Canadian forces:

Killed, 39,599; wounded, 126,545; missing, 18,368; total, 184,512.

American Forces:

Killed, 89,477; wounded 367,182; missing, 57,877; total 514,536.

De Gaulle Forces:

Killed, 11,080; wounded 45,966; missing, 4,201; total 61,247.

Polish Forces:

Killed, 1,189; wounded, 4,029; missing, 375; total, 5,593.

The above figures do not include losses suffered by the air force. According to a certain American war correspondent, of the 91 divisions the total strength of the European Invasion Forces, 60 divisions or two-thirds, was composed of American forces. It is also said that the United States mobilized five armies in Europe, while Britain, Canada and De Gaullists mobilized one division each.

U.S. Navy Losses 115,618

Domei

LISBON, June 10.—The United States Navy Department announced the casualties suffered by the Marines and the Coast Defense Corps since the beginning of the War up to the present as follows today, according to a Washington report:

Killed, 44,299; wounded, 56,379; missing, 10,697; taken war prisoners, 4,243; total, 115,618.

British Sea Losses Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—The British Admiralty announced the number of warships lost by Britain, her Dominions and other principal countries, excepting the United States, from various causes in all war areas from September 3, 1939, to May 8, 1945, according to the Times, London. The figures, however, do not include the loss of small coastwise ships, landing ships, and other small craft.

British Navy: 730 warships, including 5 battleships 8 aircraft carriers, 26 cruisers, 128 destroyers, 77 submarines, 51 mine-sweepers, and 240 trawlers.

Canadian Navy: 6 destroyers and 17 smaller warships.

Australian Navy: 3 cruisers, 4 destroyers, and six other warships.

Polish Navy: 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine.

Netherlands Navy: 2 cruisers, 5 destroyers, 4 submarines.

Norwegian Navy: 1 submarine and three other warships.

Greek Navy: 1 destroyer, 2 submarines.

Auchinleck in Delhi

Special

LISBON, June 10.—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, returned to New Delhi by air yesterday from his visit to Britain and the Middle East, according to a New Delhi dispatch. On his way back, Auchinleck inspected the Indian troops in Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Syria and Iraq, the report said.

Y.S.B. Vice-President Named

Seijiro Yanagida, Director of the Bank of Japan, under date of June 11, was appointed Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, it was announced by the Finance Ministry the same day. Shoji Arakawa was relieved of his post as Director of the Bank of Japan the same day.

ARAB OFFER TO DISPATCH TROOPS TO SYRIA REJECTED

British Also Deny Charges by French of Having Stirred Up Trouble There

Special

LISBON, June 11.—An offer by several Arab States to send troops to help in the administration of Syria has been declined by General Sir Bernard Paget, authoritative British sources said at Beirut today, according to Haig Nicholson, Reuter's special correspondent. It was added that Sir Edward Grigg, British Resident-General in the Middle East, who has left for Cairo, denied the charges by General Oliva Roget that the British had stirred up trouble in Syria.

General Roget, Commander of the French Forces in Syria, arrived by air at Beirut today. The problem of the Syrian and Lebanese Republics will be discussed in Cairo today when it is understood the Arab League Council will define the Arab attitude to the position that may arise if France refuses to withdraw her troops from the Levant.

Arab Conference Ended

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—The Arab League Council, which convened at Cairo on June 4, concluded its conference today, but gave Azzam Bey, Secretary General of the Arab League, power to summon the delegates again if necessary, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

A communique issued after today's meeting said, "The Council has discussed measures to be taken by the Arab nations singly or collectively to prevent French aggression and to maintain the independence and complete sovereignty of Syria and Lebanon. It was further decided that the member nations of the Arab League should be informed of the recommendations of the Council."

It is understood that today's discussions were mainly concerned with steps to be taken in the event France refuses to withdraw her troops from Syria and Lebanon. Various possible courses of action were again discussed but without any definite decisions being taken.

The Syrian and Lebanese delegates expressed themselves as completely satisfied with the proceedings of the League. They emphasized that complete cooperation prevailed between the two Levant States throughout the discussions.

Roget's Allegations Denied

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 11.—Sir Edward Grigg, British Resident-General in the Middle East denied General Oliva Roget's allegations against the British in Syria today, said Haig Nicholson, Reuter's special correspondent at Beirut.

General Roget had alleged that British agents had contributed to the stirring up of trouble between the French and Syrians, on his return from the Levant to Paris on Thursday, Sir Edward, who was holding a press conference before going to Cairo, said, "When friends fall out 'least said soonest mended,' but a great deal has been said in highest quarters in France which will not bear impartial investigation. All this must delay any settlement, because it shows complete misunderstanding, not only of British action, but of the true situation in Levant."

Regarding General Roget, he said, "The fact that he believes what he says bears almost terrifying witness to the manner in which he, with other Frenchmen, has completely misconceived the realities of the situation. That Roget should have believed that order had already been established when we intervened is the most astonishing of all his illusions. I have had facts most carefully checked. He received the order to cease fire at 9:30 p.m., May 31, but refused to accept the order from a British officer. Sporadic firing, including artillery, mortars and machineguns, continued all night. Looting, on a large scale, started at daylight and increased all morning. Not until mid-day, June 1, did the French begin to withdraw troops from the streets of Damascus. The British entered the city at 4 p.m.

"Roget also declares that, in the days immediately preceding the trouble, a stream of lorries kept arriving with arms for the Syrian gendarmerie in the citadel. No arms were delivered to the Syrians. On May 23 and 24 thirteen empty carriers passed through Damascus and, between May 24 and 26, 25 empty lorries were handed over to the gendarmerie by previous arrangement. On May 24, eight other lorries brought men into Damascus for a show at the theater, and took them away immediately afterward. The French Chief-of-Staff asked if these were reinforcements and accepted the British explanation."

Grigg said that he had made the statement at the press conference because British officers and British action had been grossly traduced. He added, "We have no selfish designs in Levant. It passes my comprehension that anyone can suppose that Britain wants to assume any further responsibilities or is anxious for any trouble which she can avoid with honor. Our people have been at war nearly six years. British soldiers have been serving for over four years in the Middle East, far from their families. We want to put an end to the privations and sacrifices of our country and to the long estrangement from home which our soldiers have endured, as soon as possible. To do that we must finish the war with Japan as soon as possible. To finish the war with Japan as soon as possible we must keep peace in the Middle East, for the Middle East is an indispensable base for the Far East."

Grigg further said that General Roget had declared that the proposals put to the Levant States by General Etienne Beynet, French Resident Delegate in the Levant, had been previously approved by Britain. "That is totally untrue," said Grigg. He still believes it possible for the Levant States to come to an agreement with France without any prejudice to their independence. Grigg said that he had had long and full talks with Beynet and found nothing to complain of in his attitude. Questioned as to the damage in Damascus, Grigg added, "It is not widespread but serious where it occurred."

"Had we not intervened to prevent further bloodshed in Syria there would have been far graver fighting in Syria and ferment throughout the Middle East. We are, therefore, pursuing no selfish ambition in Levant, but seeking only for a peace here and everywhere which our soldiers can honorably accept." Grigg said that the Levant problem should be settled between Washington, Paris, London and the two States concerned. So far Paris has given no indication of agreeing to this. If France should refuse to take part in talks, then Britain, the United States ond the Levant States might commence to try to draw France in," he concluded.

Petain Reveals He Duped the Germans And Provided 'Allies' With Trump Card

Special

LISBON, June 11.—Marshal Philippe Petain, in the course of an interrogation at Fort Montrouge where he is imprisoned, claimed today that he had double-crossed the Germans and provided the Allies with "trump cards" Weygand, Darlan and Juin, says a Reuter's Paris report.

"I myself was a resister as far as the Germans were concerned—a resister of France within the country," declared Marshal Petain. "As a leader, however, I could not publicly approve certain acts. General Charles de Gaulle himself protested against aimless individual acts which endangered the people as a whole."

On the question of hostages, Petain said that it distressed him more than anything else. "I offered myself to prevent their execution," he said. "I played a role which was useful to my country."

Questioned as to the appointment of Pierre Laval as Premier, Petain declared that he had used Laval to hide the real trend of his policy and to appease the Germans to whom he had to give apparent satisfaction. "But I gave them nothing essential," he continued. "My policy was one of duplicity. I suffered Laval because it was a necessary concession, although he did not know it, he was not without use to France." Petain claimed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in 1940, had asserted not only to the suspension of hostilities but also to a separate peace. "In any case, an armistice is not peace," he added. Petain argued that the 1940 armistice had saved thousands of soldiers and "prevented France from suffering the fate of Poland."

Laval Given Choice

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Latest information from the French Ministry for Justice is that General Francisco Franco has offered Pierre Laval the choice of being sent to Germany or of being sent back to Paris, according to a Paris dispatch.

Mexico Busy Over Election

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 10.—Interest in Mexico is now centered on the coming election campaign. The campaign got well under way this week when the Minister of Interior, Miguel Aleman, resigned to become a candidate for the Presidential election. With the race almost a year away, the Mexican Law provides that office holders must resign office one year before the election in order to become candidates. Miguel Aleman is a former lawyer and Governor of Vera Cruz State and he directed General Avila Camacho's election campaign.

Eire Holding Election

Special

LISBON, June 10.—Eire goes to the polls next Thursday to elect a new President in succession to Dr. Douglas Hyde who is retiring, according to a Dublin dispatch. It is a strange election since no candidate can have a policy or preach politics and all parties have accepted Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's advice not to resort to personal attacks.

Ishikawa Going to Bangkok

Consul General Minoru Ishikawa under date of June 11 was appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Thailand.

HIDAKA AND PARTY MOVED

Envoy to Italy, Captured on Swiss Border, Now at Monte Cattino

Shinrokuro Hidaka, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, and his party were moved on May 16 from Merano in northern Italy to Monte Cattino, also in northern Italy, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference on Tuesday. The information was carried in a telegram from Toshikazu Kase, Japanese Minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Hidaka and his party, who were captured on the Swiss border by Italian partisans or by American troops at the time of the German fall, were said to be placed at the Grand Hotel in Monte Cattino.

TARAKAN SITUATION ACUTE

Enemy Laying Waste Jungle Areas Flanking Japanese Postions

Domei

SOUTH FRONT BASE, June 11.—For 40 days the Japanese Garrison Forces on Tarakan Island have been incessantly engaged in grim, bloody battle as a result of which they have succeeded in killing the enemy commander and 2,500 of his men, at the same time blocking their advance.

However, since June 3, the enemy by troop reinforcement, fleet bombardment and bombings have been laying waste the jungle areas flanking the Japanese positions as well as maneuvering day and night to pierce the Japanese lines. Thus, since June 9, the situation on the island has become pressingly acute.

45 Killed in Bremen Blast

Special

LISBON, June 11.—The Allied Headquarters announced today that, as a result of the explosion which destroyed the Bremen Police Headquarters on Tuesday, 45 persons were killed or missing, according to a Paris dispatch. The report on the incident said that two blasts of explosives almost levelled the four story building in the heart of the city. Allied authorities estimated that at least 1,500 pounds of dynamite were required to demolish the building. The dead include an American officer and two enlisted men, 20 German policemen and 14 civilians employed in the building. Eighteen others are still missing.

U.S. Merchantman Sunk

Special

LISBON, June 11.—The U.S. War Shipping Administration announced on June 9 that the merchant ship Canada Victory sank within a few minutes after being hit by a Japanese plane while carrying supplies to Okinawa, says a Washington dispatch. The hospital ship Ravy picked up many survivors and only one merchant seaman was lost. The maintenance man on the ship was blown from his battle station on the gun turret to the rail of the main deck. The vessel was built at Portland, Oregon, last year.

RAF Activities Bared

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—The Royal Air Forces dropped an aggregate total of 1,000,000 tons of bombs during the war in Europe, according to a London dispatch. Two-thirds of the bombs were dropped on Germany, a review of the air war said. More than 750,000 tons of the bombs were high explosives and the rest incendiaries. Furthermore, 47,000 mines laid by RAF planes are reported to have sunk 1,000 ships.

ALEXANDER HITS PREMIER IN ELECTION BROADCAST

Labor Leader Says Tories 'Will Elbow Him Out' as in Case Of Lloyd George

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in the coalition Government, declared in his election broadcast tonight that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had become a stalking horse for the big Conservative Party interests, and that "the Tories will elbow him out" as they did Lloyd George, according to a Reuter's dispatch from London.

Captain Alexander, who is one of the Labor leaders described Churchill's last radio speech as unworthy and mistaken. "This speech showed that Churchill and his advisers have come to the conclusion—and I do not blame them—that the Tory record cannot be defended," he declared. "In the 22 years between wars, our country reached a low and sorry ebb. In 18 and a half of them, the Tories' political power was complete. Their political failure was complete too."

"In their foreign policy, defense, trade, employment, banking and in everything else they were a failure," he added. "Under Tory rule there were never less than one million, and at times nearly three million, people out of work."

Alexander said that there was no need for the Labor Party to attack the Tories, for Churchill had done it for them. He then quoted the following description of the Conservative Party given by Churchill in the House of Commons on November 12, 1936: "Decided, only to be undecided, Resolute, only to be irresolute. All powerful for impotence."

Issuing White Paper

Special

June 11.—The constitutional problem will be the key issue of the concluding sessions of the ten-year-old British Parliament this week, reports Fraser Wighton, Reuter's correspondent. This matter will figure in the speeches of many general election candidates.

It is understood that the British Government's long-awaited policy announcement on the idea will be made in the form of a White Paper laid before Parliament and will be followed at once by a statement in the House of Commons by Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery, simultaneously with a broadcast by Viceroy of India Field Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell from India. It is still to be decided whether the announcement will be made on Wednesday or Thursday. Political quarters in London are anticipating that the announcement will be followed by debates. This is likely but has yet to be confirmed.

Prominent members of the parliamentary opposition have been discussing the part which India will play in the election campaign. Some are awaiting this week's policy statement before settling their own lines. All three parties in the British coalition government have equally pledged themselves to implement the Cripps' offer. Many Labor men, however, feel the necessity to make India an election topic because of the India resolution which was adopted in London at the end of last year.

Churchill Plan Flayed

Special

LISBON, June 10.—Sir Stafford Cripps speaking at Bury tonight declared that Prime Minister Churchill's 10-point policy did not have a single constructive suggestion in it—all it contained was the suggestion that the government should "stimulate, hold, encourage and subsidize" private enterprise in the hope that somehow in an unexplained way the defects from which British economy had always suffered can be cured, according to a London dispatch.

Meanwhile, Professor Harold Laski in a letter revealed today said that the election has really begun with proof in Prime Minister Churchill's broadcast last Monday that he proposed to run it as a rabble-rousing campaign. Gone in an instant was the great "national leader," he wrote, and his place has been taken by an extremely right-wing Tory who threatened the electorate with the "grim vision of a Labor Government confiscating the people's savings and establishing the gestapo—he actually used the word—on the unhappy ruins of British freedom."

Smuts To Visit Canada

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa, who is now attending the United Nations Conference, will visit Canada at the end of the conference in San Francisco, the Ottawa radio reported today.

Manchoukuo Suspends Activity and Treatment Accorded Axis Envoys

Domei

HSINKING, June 11.—The Manchoukuo Government invited a representative of the German Embassy to the Foreign Office at 11 a.m. Monday and gave formal notice of suspension of diplomatic activities with the Embassy as well as abolition of special treatment hitherto accorded to German diplomats and consular officials stationed in Manchoukuo. The Government also informed him that superintendance over official German property will be enforced whenever it is deemed necessary. On the same day, the Manchoukuo Government also took similar steps with the Italian Legation.

DEEDS OF 8 ARMY HEROES WIN AUGUST KNOWLEDGE

Sergeant Mine, 7 Others Are Honored for Distinguished Services on Burma Front

The issuance of a citation to Sergeant Kuniji Mine and seven others who achieved outstanding war results by attacking enemy mechanized units in their operations in central Burma, and finally met heroic death, sharing the fate of the gun which was made out of metal previously donated by His Majesty the Emperor, has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

The citation which was previously granted to Sergeant Kuniji Mine and seven others follows:

CITATION

Sergeant Kuniji Mine and seven others.

The above, equipped with a gun made out of metal donated by His Majesty the Emperor, burned with a spirit of loyalty and resolve to serve the nation to death as members of the Rapid-Firing Gun Unit. At the time of the Meiktila campaign, they directed a barrage of fire against the enemy force supported by more than 10 armored cars and captured or damaged 10 armored cars and three guns in the vicinity of Selwa on March 8.

Again on March 11, charging into the enemy which had penetrated the first firing line and approached the rear of the Japanese with superior tanks and other guns in the lead, the Commander and the others of the same Unit fought fearlessly and calmly. During the course of the battle, Sergeant Mine and others set on fire two of the enemy tanks, thus frustrating their attempt to advance further. However, with their gun blasted, they shared the fate of the gun.

Such exploits must be attributed to the complete cooperation among the men under the excelled leadership of the Commander and to their sublime spirit of loyalty. They deserve high commendation as a model to anti-tank units. Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

May 25, 1945,

The Army Commander.

'BIG THREE' OFFICERS MEET

Montgomery, Eisenhower and Zhukov Confer at Frankfurt

Special

LISBON, June 10.—Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, General Dwight Eisenhower and Marshal Gregory Zhukov, the "Big Three" in the government of postwar Germany, met for the second time this week in Frankfurt today, according to a Frankfurt dispatch.

On the occasion Marshal Zhukov, Premier Stalin's Commissar for Soviet, occupied Europe, bestowed the Russia's jewels-crusted "Order of Victory" on Montgomery and Eisenhower, the report added.

At lunch which followed, Marshal Zhukov declared: "Everyone knows that the people of the Soviet Union have carried the mass of the weights of war on their shoulders. The people of the Soviet Union have suffered the greatest losses of the war and their country has been burned and ravashed more than the countries of any other belligerent Powers."

The Russian marshal added that Great Britain and the United States supported the Soviet Union when such support was hard to get. "Our people will never forget that help," he said. "In the future our people will have to carry out their obligations in regard to the protection of the world tomorrow from further acts of aggression."

VITAL EMERGENCY BILL IS SUBMITTED TO PEERS

Difficulties Barring Passage of Mooted Legislation Removed by Amendment

The House of Peers sat in plenary session at 9:18 a.m. on Tuesday, when the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill, submitted by the Government and turned over from the House of Representatives, was presented for deliberation. Following Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki's explanation on the reason for presentation of the bill, it was entrusted to a committee specially organized for its deliberation. This was followed by submission of the Bill Concerning Special Cases in Article X of the Parliamentary Member Election Law, which had already been approved by the House of Representatives and adopted by the Upper House special committee. After explanation by the chairman of the committee, the bill was approved by the plenary session.

Emergency Bill Amended

Difficulties confronting the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill, which forms the most vital of all the legislative bills submitted to the present extraordinary Diet session of the Government, were removed late on Monday night when an amendment was made by the Government in Item 4 of the bill. The amendment runs as follows:

"The Wartime Emergency Measure Committee will be consulted by the Government. In unavoidable circumstances, however, the Government will submit matters to the committee for ex posto facto approval. Thus, the original clause "The Government will report matters to the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee" was erased.

Fascism in Argentina

Special

LISBON, June 11.—The New York Post declared today that the situation in Argentina is moving away further than ever from democratic rules, according to a New York dispatch. Progressive Argentine citizens are being jailed today under the pretext of war security. It is likely that tomorrow, the pretext will be the threat of Communism, declared the paper. The Government may be expected to continue its path of repression until every trace of dissent is wiped out. Fascism in its fullness will be the ultimate outcome.

Bavarian Regime Set Up

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 10.—The Bavarian Provincial Government has been established by the American military government in Germany and the new provincial government will operate under the close supervision of the occupation authorities, according to a Washington report. The Americans have chosen a Chief Executive and his assistants from among the anti-Nazi leaders in Bavaria.

Capt. Matsushima Transferred

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 10.—Captain Keizo Matsushima, chief of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Fleet in the China Area has recently been transferred to a certain important post, and Captain Juen Kuwabara, chief of the Intelligence Section of the Naval Attache's Office in Shanghai has been appointed to succeed him, holding concurrently his present position, it was announced yesterday by the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Fleet in the China Area.

REFORM EMBASSY OFFICE

Wide-Scale Changes Effective In Shanghai Since June 11

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 11.—A reform of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy was carried out with the object of coping with the present stage of self-sufficiency and prosecution of the war on the spot.

As a result, the Police Affairs Department was newly established in addition to the Secretariate Room with Consul-General Toyoda as head of this new department. At the same time the General Affairs Department was reorganized by amalgamating the three sections of general affairs, enemy property and investigation. The Press Section was changed into the Press Department.

The departments of commerce and industry, agricultural affairs, finance, transport and traffic and administration were directly linked with the Minister through the councillor and investigators by the reform. The new structure of the Shanghai Office was put into force on June 12.

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Completion of the Total War Structure

There can be no question as to where Japan stands with respect to the increasingly critical development of the war. It is obvious that Japan stands inflexibly and unchangeably resolute in her determination to resist the enemy to the end whatever may befall. This attitude was the one thing which was made abundantly clear in the 87th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet which has just completed its work.

This session of the Diet was unusually short, lasting but four days even after two postponements of adjournment. But it was short because its task was clear, because there was no hesitation as to the course which it should take. It was short because it moved directly and unitedly to the one goal of placing the total structure of the nation on a complete basis for the all-out prosecution of the war, from the keynote address of Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki to the enactment of the last legislative measure, everything moved in the one direction of completing the total war structure of the nation, because there was no room for doubt, no room for question, no room for disagreement, as to what the one hundred million inhabitants of the Japanese Empire must do at this time of crisis. This unity in deciding upon the inevitable course of national action is a demonstration of the firmness of determination with which the entire Japanese nation is facing whatever further attack the enemy may be preparing to launch.

The Japanese nation is taking this stand in full knowledge of what it means. Prime Minister Suzuki definitely stated: "Today the Empire is facing the greatest crisis since the beginning of the Empire ... The situation in Okinawa today is very serious, and we have come to a stage where we must expect enemy invasions into other places on the mainland. It is now the time for the entire people to rise, to view the situation squarely, and to act with decisive determination." And that is what the Japanese people have done.

It does not require the exhortation of the Prime Minister to arouse the people to this result. With the Imperial Palace itself burned by an enemy raid, with the homeland in actual peril of a landing by the enemy in force, with the very existence of the Empire at stake, and with the basic polity upon which the nation has been based since time immemorial in jeopardy, the people are fully aware as to where their duty lies. They know that they did not seek this war, that they have always been lovers of peace, but that this war was forced upon them by the enemy. They know that the enemy not only seeks the destruction of Japan but also opposes the general principles of political equality, economic reciprocity, and respect for indigenous cultures, which, by assuring all nations and races each its respective proper place in the world under conditions of nonmenace and non-invasion, can alone make possible the mutual existence and mutual prosperity of them all.

Under such conditions, there can be no thought of such a thing as the unconditional surrender which the enemy is urging. For, as Prime Minister Suzuki declared, it would result in "the destruction of our policy and the ruin of our race." "There is", as he said, "only one way for our nation to follow, and that is to fight to the very end to guard our self-existence."

It is in the light of this inescapable duty which confronts the Japanese nation that the Diet has enacted the important legislation that characterized this last session. Without going into details, the essential effects of these measures can quickly be noted. The passage of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill has given the Government full power to put promptly into effect without further legislative process whatever measures it considers necessary to deal with urgent matters concerning the production of munitions and foodstuffs, the disposition of areas affected by disaster, the strengthening of transport and communications, and the administration of banking and financial affairs in accordance with the emergency situation. In other words, the Government has been delegated with extraordinary power to exercise summary authority in keeping with the demands of any situation which may arise.

The passage of the National Volunteer Corps Bill has accorded legal status to the Volunteer Corps which first took shape as a spontaneous unofficial movement arising from among the people. This measure thus makes possible the formal incorporation of the Volunteer Corps into the official defense organization of the Government on full war footing if the occasion should ever demand it.

The Bills Concerning Application of the Army Criminal Law, the Army Court Martial Law, and the Naval Court Martial Law to Members of the National Volunteer Corps supplement and complete the legalization of the Volunteer Corps and subject the members of the Volunteer Corps to full military orders and discipline in the event of their being called into active service. The various other bills, although more technical and less extensive in scope, follow in the same pattern.

It is patent that by means of these measures the nation has cleared the decks for action. These are measures which prepare the nation for the most vigorous conduct of decisive operations on the soil of the homeland proper. They are thus a concrete and practical proof of the homeland proper. They are thus a concrete and practical proof of the intention of Japan to present the most determined resistance regardless of cost whatever may be the extent of the enemy attacks.

With Japan thus fully prepared for any eventuality, firmly resolved to extort the greatest possible toll from the enemy, there can be no question as to the course which future events will take. Japan will defend herself unflinchingly and unshakably under any conceivable circumstance as long as her very existence and her sacred ideals are threatened. The 87th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, by putting the nation on a complete war structure, has made unmistakably clear this firm resolve of the Japanese nation.

The Difference

Pete: "Why are an elephant and the engine alike?"

Jerry: "Search me, I don't know."

Pete: "Because they both have ears."

Jerry: "An engine doesn't have ears."

Pete: "Sure, haven't you ever heard of an engineer?"

Good Excuse

Teacher: "What do you mean by coming to school with your hair in that condition?"

Jigger: "No comb, miss."

Teacher: "Use your father's comb."

Jigger: "No hair, miss."

A Hint to Son

Papa (to his little son): "Look, what a successful man your mother married. And to think I started life as a barefooted boy!"

Timmy: But Dad, I wasn't born with shoes on, was I?"

Pig's Name

Friend: "What's your pig's name?"

Farmer: "We call him 'Ink,' because he runs out of the pen."

A Year Ago Today
June 13, 1944

Our Air Forces bombed Kienow, the American advance air base in Fukien Province.

• • •

President Roosevelt declared that the United States would continue its policy of not recognizing the De Gaulle regime.

RIVALRY SEEN INCREASING AMONG BIG THREE POWERS

U.S.-Britain Seek to Encircle Soviets, Prevent Spread Of Communism

The rivalry between America, Britain and the Soviet Union is coming to the surface as Germany, defeated in the war, sinks in misery, says a Hsinking dispatch to the Mainichi. The dispatch runs:

From the first, the interests of America, Britain and the Soviet Union were conflicting. They had shown themselves hopelessly divided on the Polish question and questions concerning Denmark, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Iran.

The collapse of Germany had the effect of increasing the speed with which these countries developed a tendency to go to loggerheads over the postwar world. At the moment they are in controversy over the question of the postwar management of the affairs of Germany.

Chief among the reasons for the growing antagonism in which America and Britain, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, find themselves are the reversion of America and Britain to the policy of encircling the Soviets as dictated by an accentuated form of imperialism and the launching by the Soviet Union of a program of wrecking the American and British plans for the realization of their ambitions by lining up neighboring countries behind herself. America and Britain seek to fulfil the purpose of encircling the Soviet Union by winning the leaders in the political and economic life in various defeated small countries to their side and by bringing about the formation of regimes which will be at their beck and call.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, intends to achieve the purpose of surrounding herself with countries willing to act as a shield for her. To this end she would convert the masses of the people in Germany and other defeated neighboring countries to Communism. Then the Soviet Union would take steps to facilitate the formation in these countries of Popular Front regimes, which she would help develop into Governments functioning as a shield for herself. The Soviet Union is using the utmost care in realizing the desire to see neighboring small countries ranged on her side.

Finland 'Sovietized' Gradually

For instance, when Finland fell, the Soviets did not think of "sovietizing" it instantaneously but decided that the sovietization of Finland should be sought by stages. Thus they permitted Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, regarded as the man responsible for the war, to continue in office as President. They paid great attention to the improvement of the lot of the populace in Finland. They used care not to put any rigorous restraints on the life of the masses. They saw to it that the people were supplied with more food than during the war.

In Rumania and Bulgaria the Soviets recognized the monarchist form of government. They even allowed men with inclinations toward America and Britain to occupy Cabinet posts. On the other hand, they recognized the Communist Parties, through which the Soviet Union worked to enlighten the masses and through which she sought to influence the course of domestic affairs.

The promptness with which Czechoslovakia declared in favor of joining the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics tells a tale of the success which is attending the Soviet policy of ranging neighboring countries on her side.

America and Britain would work through various Refugee Governments which left their homelands during the war, abandoning their people, as in the case of Holland and Belgium. In Greece and the Balkan States, America and Britain would achieve their purpose by making themselves increasingly felt in political and economic quarters. To countries like Poland and Austria where there were great difficulties in increasing their influence during the war, they are following a firm attitude.

Finland, Poland and Rumania once had important parts to play in the conduct of the American and British movement for an encirclement of the Soviet Union, and it has been reported that there is a strong anti-Soviet feeling among the masses in these countries. America and Britain have determined to make the most of this attitude of the people toward the Soviet Union to promote the realization of their purpose of making them vassals. Time alone will show whether they have grounds to believe that they will be successful in winning these countries to their side.

Looking at the fierce struggle in which America, Britain, and the Soviet Union were engaged over Germany, one will not find much difficulty in seeing whether America and Britain have any chance to oust the Soviet influence from those small countries which they are seeking to bring to their side.

Nazis Resist Bolshevism

The policy of the Nazis, as may be seen from "Mein Kampf" was from the first based on the idea of resisting the Bolshevists. The efforts of the Nazis were concentrated on getting the population of Germany to fear Bolshevism and the Soviet Union from the bottom of their hearts.

From ancient times a pro-American and pro-British feeling prevailed among great sections of the German public. Then the Nazi campaign of hatred against the Soviet Union came. The immediate effect was to arouse the German population against the Soviet Union and all that she stood for. This tendency of regarding the Soviet Union with suspicion and hostility was pronounced among the upper and middle classes of the German people.

This circumstance explains the fact that when the second front established by America and Britain was advanced beyond the Ruhr line and when there was a diminishing hope of victory, the majority of the German people began to entertain hope that if their land was to be occupied at all it might be by the American and British forces rather than by the Soviets. It is easy to imagine that many citizens of Berlin had regrets over the standstill to which the American and British forces came when they reached the Elbe River and wondered what it was that prevented the American and British forces from thrusting further from the Elbe when the Soviet troops started operations for the reduction of the German capital.

When the greater part of Germany came under the occupation of the Soviet forces many of the people residing there fled to that part of their homeland which had been occupied by the American and British forces. At one time about 70 per cent of the total population of Germany were in areas of Germany under American and British occupation. There is ground to believe that some of the more important of the leaders of Germany purposely fell into American and British hands.

These considerations show that the subjective circumstances of Germany at home were in many respects exceedingly favorable to the American and British policy. But to their great disappointment what the Germans hoped of the American and British camp failed to materialize. Their outlook under American and British occupation is dismal. They have to resign themselves to the cruelist form of military administration. They were set to work building roads and restoring factories under working conditions which were much worse than those imposed by the Soviet taskmasters.

Germans Left Unaided

America and Britain showed no signs of helping the Germans to procure their supplies of food. The Germans were told in plain language that they must get their own food. It was only very recently that America and Britain commenced sending foodstuffs to Holland and Belgium, which they had liberated, as they put it, for the use of the masses of the people. With the capitulation of the Germans the mark went down in value until it was almost worthless.

Did America and Britain do anything for the Germans in their new difficulty? Nothing. On the contrary, they looked on, taking infinite pleasure in their contemplation of the circumstances. Their feeling was expressed by Dwight Eisenhower when the American general stated that it was high time the German people were made to know by experience the misery of a defeated nation.

In restoring peace and order in Germany the Soviet Union is succeeding far better than America and Britain. Indeed, the Soviet method of dealing with defeated Germany is in contrast with that followed by America and Britain. America and Britain are sending into Germany specially trained men to supervise the political and economic reconstruction of Germany. These men make a practice of abolishing all institutions upheld by the Nazis and are setting up in their place organs that will help bleed Germany white and reduce her to the status of a semi-colony.

On the other hand the Soviet Union is ready to make herself helpful in every possible way to Germany. Following the capitulation of the Germans, the Soviet Union, in accordance with the proclamation of Stalin saying "We do not desire the extinction of Germany," adopted the administrative and economic institutions which had been developed by the Nazis without introducing any change in them, and displaced the Nazis responsible for them by Communists and political prisoners who had been liberated by her. As for German officials and technicians, the Soviet Union did not interfere in the least with them.

The first thing the Soviets did in the matter of stabilizing the living of the Germans was to adopt the system of ration tickets then in existence. They also adopted the distribution system developed by the Nazis without making any changes. There is a constant inflow of foodstuffs into Germany from the Soviet Union. As for potatoes, the German people are said to be supplied with two times as much as during the war. The Soviet Union is displaying a special interest in increasing the supply of coffee, a commodity for which the Germans have a weakness to Germany. Each resident of Germany is receiving 30 grams a month, whereas he received a total of 300 grams during the six years of the war.

Berlin Restored to Normal

Within the city of Berlin, which is in ruins, gas, water, and electric services have been resumed and more than 400 movie theaters are open and patronized by large crowds of citizens who take evident pleasure in seeing Soviet-made films which are presented there. Many of those citizens who fled from the city when it fell, to areas under American and British occupation, have returned to enjoy life under conditions introduced by the Soviet Union. There is no doubt of the success of the Soviet operation of winning the hearts of the Germans.

Even while the war was proceeding the Soviet Union organized members of the German Communist Party and those German officers who had surrendered, into a National Liberation Committee of Free Germany, which was formed along the lines of the Polish Provisional Government. This Committee was instrumental in birth of the New Free Germany League which is based on the support of the Communist element which was carrying on underground activities in the Ruhr district during the war. This National Liberation Committee of Free Germany opened headquarters in Berlin at a time when there was difficulties in the execution of the plan for the tripartite management of the affairs of Berlin, and promptly appointed Communists to the posts of Mayor and leaders of the 14 wards in Berlin.

According to reports, the Soviet Union has trained German Communists in areas of Germany which are under American and British occupation, working to increase her prestige among the inhabitants in that region. There was a time when it was thought by many observers that Germany would be the first country to take up Communism. Even while Germany was under the Nazis there were as many as 7,000,000 Communists, against 3,000,000 members of the Nazi Party. At a time when the Gestapo declared that there was not a single Communist left in Germany, one is given ground to imagine that there were numerous Communists in many parts of Germany, notably in the Ruhr district, watching for an opportunity of putting themselves in power.

It is evident that vanquished Germany is becoming the hotbed of Communism at least for two reasons. In the first place, the great majority of middle class people who were pro-American and pro-British and followers of Liberalism, were driven by the wartime economic policy of the Nazis to join the working people and to share their views which were based on Communism. It is interesting to speculate as to what steps America and Britain will take in order to counterbalance the Soviet endeavor to extend her prestige in Germany and other defeated countries in Europe. As far as Germany is concerned, America and Britain can have little hope of being successful in their contest with the Soviet Union for power. From present indications, it will not be long before they will find their ambitions in Germany wrecked by the pressure of the masses of the people who are rapidly taking up Communism.

Even the De Gaulle Regime recognizes the Communists in its territory although it derives its chief support from America and Britain, countries opposed to Communism, a fact which is interesting as it shows the extent to which the Soviet Union has been successful in extending her influence among the peoples of Europe, even allowing for the possibility that she wants to make use of the Soviet Union through the Communists.

THE JOY OF MOUNTAINS

Central Nippon, and the Early Summer of Kamikochi

By KATSUTARO NARITA

The years roll their circles as well as the days, each unique. From the earliest dawn of spring to the close of the last winter night, we are almost aware of the beauty and significance of the panorama, too sensitive to those mutations which form its chief attractions.

The joy of the mountain-lovers at the coming of summer can scarcely be shared to the same extent by the sea-resorters, for whom the season brings no prospect of crests to be surmounted one by one, with storm-clouds racing close overhead upon whose strong influence personally depends the fate of the mountaineers: no alpine flowers to arrest their eyes after hard working, no restful angling for wary fish in upland pools, with cool evenings spent in, one of the spas scattered over the mountain region, where the mountaineer stretches his weary legs as he reviews the scenery so recently traversed—the hurried foam of cataracts and swirling rivers with their musical voices and the slopes difficult to climb, but whose patches of snow will appease the alpinists' thirst. Such are the mountain-lovers' joys.

Nippon boasts of a world of such restful mountain solitudes, especially in Central Nippon, which is remarkable for the rugged grandeur of its mountains. In this quarter of the land there are the three grand ranges of the Northern, Central, and Southern Nippon Alps, and Mt. Fuji and its five lakes. And among these mountains are found a great number of deep ravines, such as the Kurobe Valley, the Nippon Rhine, and the Tenryu-kyo. And down these ravines dash rapids towards the Japan Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and along these courses there are scenic places or pleasant haunts for anglers, where rocks, mountains, and water form a charming combination.

Many High Peaks

The Nippon Alps National Park which covers Nagano, Gifu, Toyama, and Niigata prefectures, occupies the larger part of the area of this region, containing numerous 10,000 feet high mountains such as Yari, Hotaka, Norikura, and Jonen. And one finds everywhere a panoramic view of overhanging cliffs. And many hot spring resorts, including Kamikochi, Nakanoyu, Hirayu, Shirahone Onsen, etc., are dotting the whole range of this mountainous district, making a good starting point for climbing the Nippon Alps.

Of these hot spring resorts and starting points for mountaineering, the Kamikochi Hot Spring Resort is well worth visiting. In Kamikochi now we find spring and summer dwelling together. Violets and dandelions dot the groves and blossoming trees, the wild cherry and konashi (a tree bearing fruits like tiny apples) are in full flower, and from early morning on nightingales, cuckoos, wild doves, copper pheasants, and many other wild birds are warbling and singing in the groves of white birches, hawthorns, yews, and peafruited cypresses, which grow luxuriously along both sides of the River Azusa, as it skirts along the lower cliffs of the rocky and snowy Mt. Hotaka.

The Kamikochi Valley, hemmed in by the lofty peaks of Hotaka, Yari, and Yake, extends like a broad belt for a distance of some 10 miles from east to west with a maximum breadth of about a mile from north to south. This valley is not only remarkable for its splendid scenery, but is also rich in what the mountaineer hails as heaven after strenuous climbing—HOT SPRINGS. Watered by a pleasant river 'Azusa' and a few clear lakes including the 'Myozin' where malma fish are abundant, and dotted with shady groves, the neighborhood boasts of fame as one of the best summer resorts.

No Sadness Here

Mr. Godo Nakanishi, famous poet, was so enamored of the place that in one of his letters he remarks:—

"I am so delighted with Kamikochi, that I scarcely know how I shall leave this place. The situation is one of the deepest retirement; but the bright lakes and the murmuring river before me, with all its fairy barks, glancing like 'things of life' over their blue water, prevent the solitude from being overshadowed by anything like sadness."

Sugadaira has recently won a high reputation as a leading summer resort. The plateau here, extending over the gentle slopes of Mt. Neko and Mt. Azuma, is covered by extensive pastures surrounded many folds thick by mountains where among silver birches the visitor may find at this time of the year an abundance of alpine flowers such as the lily-of-the-valley and cornus canadensis, and cattle and horses are leisurely grazing. This place brings forth a fair pastoral prospect and commands a splendid panoramic view of the Nippon Alps and an active volcano "Asama."

Here is a biological laboratory of the Tokyo Bunrika University. And this year, also, the plateau will present a lively scene with groups of Asian biologists, young and old, of both sexes, who gather here to spend their summer vacation starting in June.

Kusatsu is a good place in June. Being aloof and cosily situated in an inter-mountain area far higher than Karuizawa and affording a fine view of mountains rising one on top of another, this old hot spring resort has been well known not only as a thermal resort but also as one of the best summer resorts. The reputation of the medical efficacy of these thermal waters has come down from ancient times and "Kusatsu" has long been a catch word among our people interested in hot springs. In popular parlance it is said that "Love is the only disease that Kusatsu cannot cure."

The Kozu Pasture

The Kozu Pasture is noted for its pleasant pastoral scene, Mr. Tetsunosuke Maeda, distinguished lyric poet, related his own experience of the early summer of Kozu:—

"At twilight I was awakened in a cow-house isolatedly located on the refreshing hill-side. My heart, rejoicing in a bracing atmosphere of high regions, melted into the soft, icy breeze ruffling the meadow flowers. Over all the surrounding peaks hung a blue haze. And soon after it was gone like a morning dream, when my eyes were suddenly greeted with an immense quantity of dewy grass covering all this slope, which was dancing in the golden light of the rising sun. How dazzling was its greenness when a glorious morning in early summer broke forth! It strongly impressed upon my memory the grandeur and glamor of a pasture among mountains.

"A kind young herdsman offered me a few cupsful of sweet, fresh milk. The pasture was already speckled with heards of cattle, black and white. Several elegant watch-dogs were gladly following the herdsman, one of them barking shrilly. His bay echoed through many a hill. By the side of a grove of dark and lofty shade, three cows with their two white calves were standing squarely and bellowed at times, as if they were waiting for their beloved milkmaid who used to tender her gentle greeting of the morning. Some cows were lying down in a paling on the slanting surface, as though they were in deep meditation. I love all of them and all the men and women, too, who are devoting themselves here to their virtuous labor."

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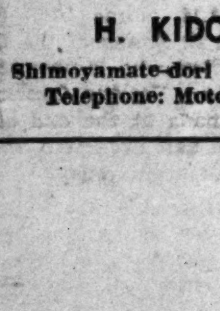

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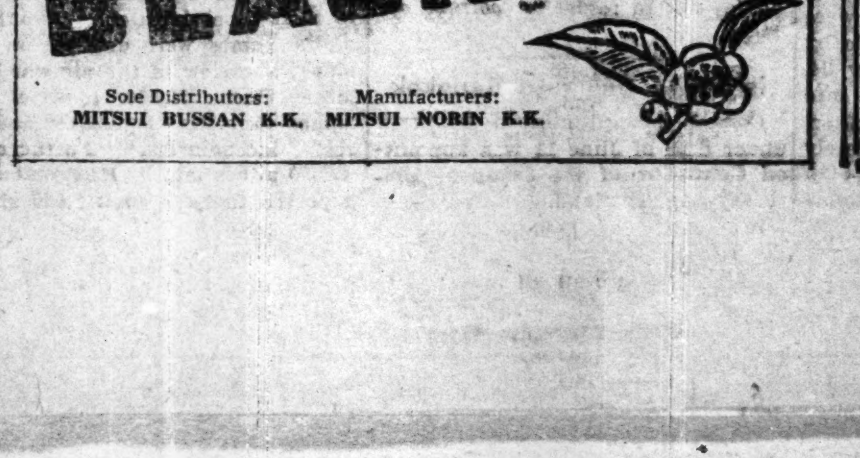

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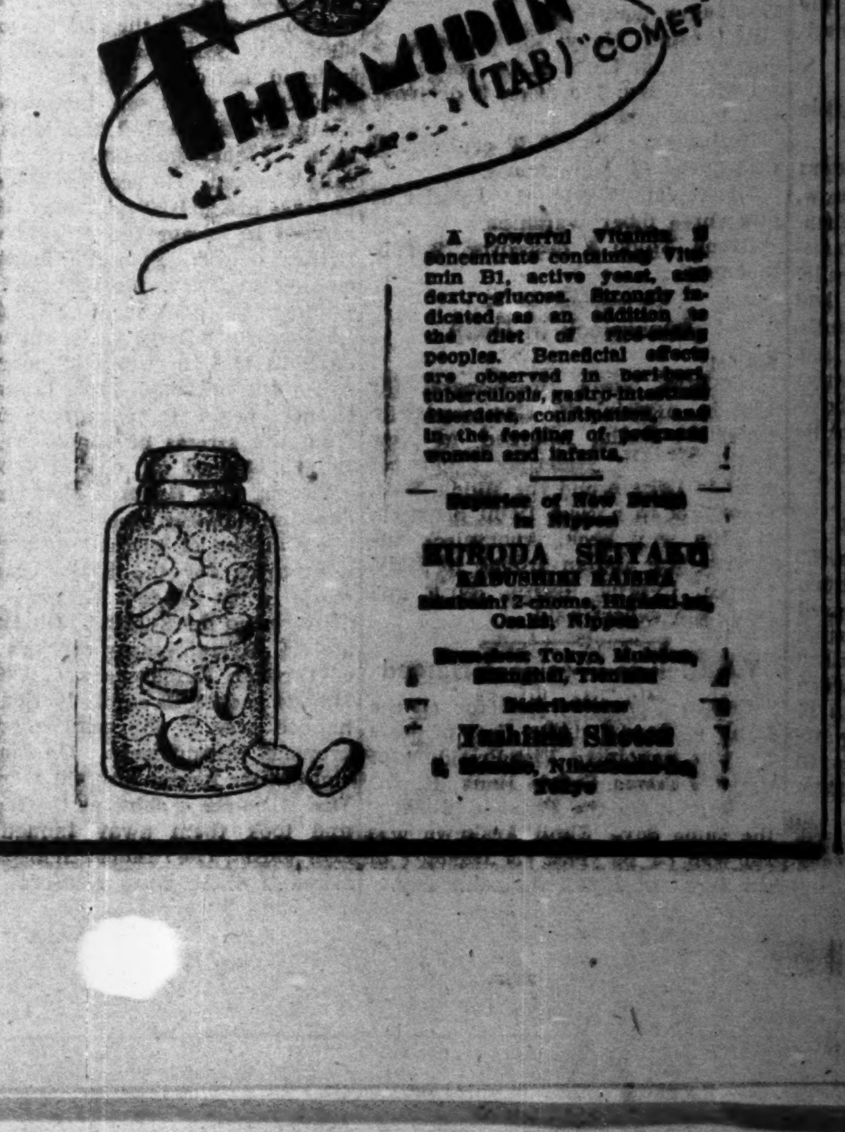

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